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Organization of the fifty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items

First report of the General Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 17 September 2003, the General Committee considered a memorandum by the Secretary-General relating to the organization of the fifty-eighth regular session and future sessions of the General Assembly, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items (A/BUR/58/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1). A summary of the discussions will appear in the summary records of the meetings (A/BUR/58/SR.1 and 2).

2. The General Committee took note of the provisions of the following resolutions which are reflected in the present document under the relevant sections:

(a) Annex I (Guidelines on the Rationalization of the Agenda of the General Assembly) to General Assembly resolution 48/264 of 29 July 1994, entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly";

(b) The annex to resolution 51/241 of 31 July 1997, entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system";

(c) Paragraph 1 of resolution 52/163 of 15 December 1997, entitled "Amendment to rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly";

(d) The annex to resolution 55/285 of 7 September 2001, entitled "Revitalization of the General Assembly: improving the efficiency of the General Assembly";

(e) General Assembly resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, entitled "Amendments to rules 30, 31 and 99 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly";

(f) General Assembly resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, entitled "Amendment to rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and opening date and duration of the general debate".

3. The General Committee also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the reform of the United Nations, entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change" (A/57/387 and Corr.1).

II. Organization of the session

A. General Committee

4. The General Committee took note of rule 40 of the rules of procedure and document A/56/1005 (annex, paras. 9 and 10) pertaining to the functions of the Committee.

5. The General Committee also took note that at the outset of each session, each Vice-President of the General Assembly should designate a liaison person for the duration of the session (resolution 55/285, annex, para. 20).

B. Rationalization of work

6. The General Committee took note of the following resolutions and report of the Secretary-General in relation to the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization:

(a) Resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations";

(b) Resolution 48/264 of 29 July 1994, entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly";

(c) Resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform";

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (A/56/82).

7. The General Committee also took note of paragraph 14 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 55/285, which reads as follows:

> "14. As regards implementation of paragraph 7 of the annex to resolution 51/241, the President of the General Assembly, after consideration by the Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, shall inform the Assembly of his assessment of the debate on the report in order for the Assembly to determine the need for further action."

8. The General Committee draws to the attention of the General Assembly that the Main Committees shall meet in substantive session only after the end of the general debate and that the First Committee and the Fourth Committee shall not meet simultaneously and may consider meeting in a sequential manner during the regular session of the General Assembly. This arrangement shall not apply if it affects their respective identities, programmes of work and effective consideration of their agendas (resolution 51/241, annex, paras. 31 and 36).

C. Opening and closing dates of the session

9. The General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the fifty-eighth session of the Assembly recess on Tuesday, 16 December 2003 and close on Monday, 13 September 2004 (rule 2 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 4 of annex V to the rules of procedure).

10. The General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that, during the main part of the session, the First, the Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth) and the Sixth Committees complete their work by Friday, 7 November, the Third Committee by Friday, 21 November, the Second Committee by Friday, 5 December and the Fifth Committee by Tuesday, 9 December 2003.

D. Schedule of meetings

11. The General Committee took note of the fact that in view of financial constraints, meetings at Headquarters are no longer serviced beyond 6 p.m. or on weekends, with the exception of the plenary of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Consequently, meetings of the Main Committees during the fifty-

eighth session, including informal meetings, should start promptly at 10 a.m. and be adjourned by 6 p.m. during weekdays.

12. The General Committee also took note of the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime would be strictly enforced.

13. The General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, in accordance with past practice, it waive the requirement that at least one third of the members of the Assembly in the case of plenary meetings and one quarter of the members of a Main Committee in the case of Main Committee meetings be present in order to declare a meeting open and to permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation is made on the understanding that such a waiver would not imply any permanent change in the provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure and that the requirement of the presence of a majority of the members for any decision to be taken would be maintained.

E. General debate

14. The General Committee draws to the attention of the General Assembly that the general debate in the Assembly shall open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the Assembly, that the general debate for the fifty-eighth session shall open on Tuesday, 23 September 2003, and end on Friday, 3 October 2003, that the general debate shall be held without interruption over a period of nine working days, and that the list of speakers for each day shall be completed and no speakers will be rolled over to the next day, notwithstanding the implications for hours of work. Furthermore, there shall be no time limits or specified themes for the general debate but the General Assembly will indicate a voluntary guideline of up to twenty minutes for each statement (resolution 57/301, para. 2, and resolution 51/241, annex, paras. 20 (e) and 21).

F. Conduct of the meetings, length of statements, explanations of vote, rights of reply, points of order and concluding statements

15. The General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the relevant rules of procedure regarding the conduct of meetings, namely, rules 35, 68, 72, 73, 99 (b), 106, 109, 114 and 115.

16. The General Committee also draws to the attention of the General Assembly that explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes; that when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee; and that delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item (decision 34/401, paras. 6-8 (A/520/Rev.15, annex VI)).

17. The General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that points of order be limited to five minutes.

18. The General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that it review the recommendations contained in paragraph 22 of the annex to resolution 51/241 and paragraph 23 of document A/52/855, regarding the length of statements with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure.

19. The General Committee further recommends to the General Assembly that, in order to save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by the presiding officers (decision 34/401, para. 17 (A/520/Rev.15, annex VI)).

G. Records of meetings

20. The General Committee took note of the fact that, as at past sessions, during the fifty-eighth session verbatim records will continue to be provided for the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided for the General Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly (see A/BUR/58/1, para. 24).

21. Furthermore, the General Committee draws to the attention of the General Assembly that the practice of reproducing statements in extenso as separate documents shall be discontinued for all its subsidiary organs that are entitled to summary records and that any exceptions to this rule may be made by the body concerned only if the statements are to serve as bases for discussion and if, after hearing a statement of the relevant financial implications, the body decides that one or more statements in extenso may be included in the summary record, or reproduced as separate documents or as annexes to authorized documents (resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, paras. 8 and 9).

22. In this connection, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the practice not to reproduce in extenso statements made in a Main Committee be maintained for the fifty-eighth session.

H. Resolutions

23. The General Committee brings to the attention of the General Assembly that:

- Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted (decision 34/401, para. 32 (A/520/Rev.15, annex VI)).
- "Efforts should be made to reduce the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Resolutions should request reports of the Secretary-General only in cases where that would be indispensable for facilitating the implementation of these resolutions or the continued examination of the question."[1]

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49), para. 21, recommendation 3 (f).

- In order to ensure that resolutions have greater political impact, they should be short, in particular as regards the preambular parts, and should focus more on action-oriented operative paragraphs (resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, para. 69).

- Whenever possible, for the adoption by the General Assembly of agreed texts of resolutions and decisions, informal consultations should be carried out with the widest possible participation of Member States (resolution 45/45, annex, para. 1 (A/520/Rev.15/Amend.1, annex VIII, para.1)).

24. The General Committee took note and decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General encourages Member States to transmit all draft resolutions and decisions in electronic form as well as on paper and that the submitters are responsible for ensuring that the electronic and paper versions of the draft resolutions and decisions are identical in content.

I. Documentation

25. The General Committee draws the following to the attention of the General Assembly that:

- The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned (decision 34/401, para. 28 (A/520/Rev.15, annex VI)).

- The General Assembly, while reaffirming paragraph 28 of annex VI to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, reiterates that the terms "takes note of" and "notes" are neutral terms that constitute neither approval nor disapproval (decision 55/488 of 7 September 2001, annex).

26. The General Committee also draws the attention of the General Assembly to resolution 57/283 B of 15 April 2003 regarding timely issuance of documents in the six official languages of the General Assembly.

27. The General Committee further draws the attention of the General Assembly to resolutions 48/264 and 55/285, in which the Assembly emphasized that restraint should be exercised in making requests for new reports and requested more integrated reports, and to resolution 57/270 B, in which it recognized the need to avoid requesting duplicative reports from the Secretary-General.

28. The General Committee draws to the attention of the General Assembly that:

- Resolutions should request observations from States or reports by the Secretary-General insofar as they are likely to facilitate the implementation of the resolutions or the continued examination of the question (resolution 45/45, annex, para. 10 (A/520/Rev.15/Amend.1, annex VIII)).

- Member States and entities of the United Nations system should make a serious effort to submit their replies and inputs to requests for information or views pursuant to resolutions of the General Assembly within the prescribed deadlines (resolution 55/285, annex, para. 17).

J. Questions relating to the programme budget

29. The General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, which reads as follows:

> "No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

30. The General Committee also draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 12 and 13 of its decision 34/401 (A/520/Rev.15, annex VI), which read as follows:

> "12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work.
>
> "13. Furthermore:
>
> "(a) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;
>
> "(b) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, $25,000 on any one item;
>
> "(c) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary organs which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;
>
> "(d) A minimum period of forty-eight hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications."

31. The General Committee further draws the attention of the General Assembly to regulation 5.9 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2000/8; first adopted in resolution 37/234, annex; most recently amended in section III of resolution 53/207), which reads as follows:

> "*Regulation 5.9*. No council, commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

32. The General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

"6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

33. The General Committee also draws the attention of the General Assembly to section VI of its resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990 on procedures for administrative and budgetary matters, which states that the Assembly:

"1. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

"2. *Reaffirms also* the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"3. *Expresses its concern* at the tendency of its substantive Committees and other intergovernmental bodies to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters;

"4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide all intergovernmental bodies with the required information regarding procedures for administrative and budgetary matters."

(See also section III, paras. 36 and 37.)

K. Observances and commemorative meetings

34. Considering past practice, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it adopt a format for commemorative meetings that includes statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the chairmen of the five regional groups and the representative of the host country.

L. Special conferences

35. The General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the following:

- "The Committee ... recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55." (recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences,[2] adopted by the Assembly in decision 34/405 of 1 November 1979, para. (b)).
- "... The decision of the General Assembly that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year and that no more than one

[2] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/34/32 and Corr.1), chap. VI.

special conference should be convened at the same time should be strictly implemented."[3]

- "The existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, should be strictly enforced. Whenever the Assembly accepts an invitation from the Government of a Member State to hold a conference or meeting away from established headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that Government. The methods of budgeting these costs should be improved so as to ensure that all additional costs are accounted for."[4]

III. Observations on the organization of the work of the General Assembly

36. With regard to rule 153 of the rules of procedure on the financial implications of resolutions and paragraph 13 (d) of decision 34/401, which requires a minimum period of forty-eight hours before action is taken on a proposal so as to allow the Secretary-General to prepare the programme budget implications of drafts before the General Assembly, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to the fact that, in most cases, more than forty-eight hours are required for the Secretary-General to review the programme budget implications of proposals before the Assembly.

37. The General Committee also draws the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that, in accordance with rule 78 of the rules of procedure, proposals have to be submitted well in advance of their consideration, in order to ensure that copies have been circulated not later than the day preceding the meeting at which they will be considered.

IV. Adoption of the agenda

38. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the fifty-eighth session submitted by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (A/BUR/58/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

(a) Provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth regular session (A/58/150);

(b) Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session (A/58/200);

(c) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/58/231and A/58/232).

39. The General Committee took note of the relevant resolutions pertaining to the review of the agenda, namely, annex I to resolution 48/264, the annex to resolution 51/241 and the annex to resolution 55/285, and of paragraph 60 of resolution 57/270 B, in which the General Assembly stated that the General Committee should ensure better coordination of the agendas of the Second and Third Committees.

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[3] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49), para. 21, recommendation 2 (d).

[4] Ibid., recommendation 4.

40. In addition, bearing in mind the extremely heavy workload of the General Assembly and the need to make the most effective use of scarce resources, the General Committee took note of the suggestion by the Secretary-General to consider deferring to a later session items for which decisions or action were not required at the current session (resolution 51/241, annex, paras. 23-26).

41. The General Committee took note of General Assembly decision 49/426 of 9 December 1994, whereby the Assembly decided that the granting of observer status in the Assembly should in the future be confined to States and to those intergovernmental organizations whose activities covered matters of interest to the Assembly (see also para. 52).

42. With regard to item 23 of the draft agenda (Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal) and item 164 of the draft agenda (International Year of Sport and Physical Education), the General Committee decided to recommend that an item 23 entitled "Sport for peace and development" be included with a sub-item (a) entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education".

43. With regard to item 29 of the draft agenda (Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte), the General Committee decided to defer its consideration of the inclusion of the item to a later date.

44. With regard to item 92 of the draft agenda (Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item be deferred to the fifty-ninth session and that the item be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

45. In connection with item 163 of the draft agenda (Financing of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire), the General Committee decided to recommend its inclusion.

46. In connection with item 165 of the draft agenda (Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Community in the General Assembly), the General Committee decided to recommend its inclusion.

47. In connection with item 166 of the draft agenda (Question of the representation of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in the United Nations), the General Committee decided not to recommend its inclusion.

48. In connection with item 167 of the draft agenda (Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly), the General Committee decided to recommend its inclusion.

49. In connection with item 168 of the draft agenda (Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly), the General Committee decided to recommend its inclusion.

50. Taking into account paragraphs 42 to 49 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:[5]

[5] Abbreviations used in paragraph 50 of the present document:
[P]: Item of the provisional agenda (A/58/100);
[A]: Requested additional items (A/58/231 and A/58/232).

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly [P.1].
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation [P.2].
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly [P.3]:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly [P.4].[6]
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [P.5].[6,7]
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly [P.6].[6]
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations [P.7].
8. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee [P.8].
9. General debate [P.9].
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization [P.10].
11. Report of the Security Council [P.11].
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [P.12].
13. Report of the International Court of Justice [P.13].
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [P.14].
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs [P.15]:
   (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
   (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections [P.16]:
   (a) Election of forty-three members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
   (b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
   (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
   (d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

[6] In accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure, as amended by resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly will hold these elections for its fifty-ninth session at least three months before the opening of that session.

[7] The General Assembly still has to elect the Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Main Committees of the fifty-eighth session.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [P.17]:

    (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

    (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

    (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

    (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

    (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

    (f) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

    (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

    (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;

    (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

18. Admission of new Members to the United Nations [P.18].

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [P.19].

20. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies [P.20].

21. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict [P.21].

22. Assistance in mine action [P.22].

23. Sport for peace and development (see para. 42):

    (a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal [P.23];

    (b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education [P.164].

24. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [P.24].

25. University for Peace [P.25].

26. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development [P.26].

27. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic [P.27].

28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [P.28].

29. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba [P.30].

30. Question of Cyprus [P.31].

31. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo [P.32].

32. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [P.33].

33. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti [P.34].

34. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security [P.35].

35. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait [P.36].

36. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 [P.37].

37. The situation in the Middle East [P.38].

38. Question of Palestine [P.39].

39. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support [P.40]:

    (a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

    (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

40. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance [P.41]:

    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

    (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

    (c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

    (d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;

    (e) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

    (f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

41. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children [P.42].

42. Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage [P.43].

43. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin [P.44].

44. Culture of peace [P.45].

45. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development [P.46].

46. Towards global partnerships [P.47].

47. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS [P.48].

48. Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [P.49].

49. Information and communication technologies for development [P.50].

50. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [P.51].

51. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa [P.52].

52. Oceans and the law of the sea [P.53]:

    (a) Oceans and the law of the sea;

    (b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

53. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [P.54].

54. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [P.55].

55. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [P.56].

56. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters [P.57].

57. United Nations reform: measures and proposals [P.58].

58. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields [P.59].

59. Strengthening of the United Nations system [P.60].

60. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [P.61].

61. Multilingualism [P.62].

62. Reduction of military budgets [P.63]:

    (a) Reduction of military budgets;

    (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures.

63. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification [P.64].

64. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace [P.65].

65. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty [P.66].

66. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) [P.67].

67. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [P.68].

68. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security [P.69].

69. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament [P.70].

70. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East [P.71].

71. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons [P.72].

72. Prevention of an arms race in outer space [P.73].

73. General and complete disarmament [P.74]:

    (a) Notification of nuclear tests;

    (b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

    (c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;

    (d) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda;

    (e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

    (f) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

    (g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

    (h) Relationship between disarmament and development;

    (i) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology;

    (j) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework;

    (k) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

    (l) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

    (m) Missiles;

    (n) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(o) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;

(q) Transparency in armaments;

(r) Regional disarmament;

(s) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(t) Nuclear disarmament;

(u) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures;

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(w) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(x) Reducing nuclear danger;

(y) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(z) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament.

74. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly [P.75]:

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

(b) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

75. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session [P.76]:

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament.

76. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East [P.77].

77. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects [P.78].

78. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region [P.79].

79. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty [P.80].

80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction [P.81].

81. Effects of atomic radiation [P.82].

82. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space [P.83].

83. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [P.84].

84. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories [P.85].

85. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects [P.86].

86. Questions relating to information [P.87].

87. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations [P.88].

88. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories [P.89].

89. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations [P.90].

90. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories [P.91].

91. Macroeconomic policy questions [P.93]:

    (a) International trade and development;

    (b) Science and technology for development;

    (c) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;

    (d) International financial system and development;

    (e) External debt crisis and development;

    (f) Outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

    (g) Commodities.

92. Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin [P.94].

93. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation [P.95]:

    (a) Women in development;

    (b) Human resources development;

    (c) International migration and development;

    (d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

94. Environment and sustainable development [P.96]:

    (a) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

    (b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

    (c) Convention on Biological Diversity;

    (d) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

    (e) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

    (f) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

    (g) Sustainable mountain development.

95. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development [P.97].

96. United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development [P.98].

97. Operational activities for development [P.99]:

    (a) Operational activities for development;

    (b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

98. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) [P.100].

99. Training and research [P.101]:

    (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

    (b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

100. Globalization and interdependence [P.102].

101. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly [P.103].

102. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries [P.104].

103. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources [P.105].

104. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development [P.106]:

(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

105. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly [P.107].

106. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family [P.108].

107. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing [P.109].

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice [P.110].

109. International drug control [P.111].

110. Advancement of women [P.112].

111. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" [P.113].

112. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions [P.114].

113. Promotion and protection of the rights of children [P.115].

114. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People [P.116].

115. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination [P.117]:

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

116. Right of peoples to self-determination [P.118].

117. Human rights questions [P.119]:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

118. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors [P.120]:

(a) United Nations;

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

119. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations [P.121].

120. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 [P.122].

121. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 [P.123].

122. Programme planning [P.124].

123. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations [P.125].

124. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations [P.126].

125. Pattern of conferences [P.127].

126. United Nations common system [P.128].

127. Human resources management [P.129].

128. Administration of justice at the United Nations [P.130].

129. Joint Inspection Unit [P.131].

130. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services [P.132].

131. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [P.133].

132. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [P.134].

133. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations [P.135].

134. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations [P.136].

135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola [P.137].

136. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina [P.138].

137. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [P.139].

138. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [P.140].

139. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor [P.141].

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor [P.142].

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea [P.143].

142. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia [P.144].

143. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) [P.145]:

    (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

    (b) Other activities.

144. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo [P.146].

145. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East [P.147]:

    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

146. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone [P.148].

147. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara [P.149].

148. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order [P.150].

149. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law [P.151].

150. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property [P.152].

151. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-sixth session [P.153].

152. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session [P.154].

153. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country [P.155].

154. International Criminal Court [P.156].

155. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization [P.157].

156. Measures to eliminate international terrorism [P.158].

157. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [P.159].

158. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings [P.160].

159. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly [P.161].

160. Global road safety crisis [P.162].

161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire [P.163] (see para. 45).

162. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Community in the General Assembly [P.165] (see para. 46).

163. Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly [A.1] (see para. 48).

164. Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly [A.2] (see para. 49).

V. Allocation of items

51. The General Committee took note of the relevant resolutions and decision dealing with guidelines for the allocation of items, namely, decision 34/401 (A/520/Rev.15, annex VI), resolution 39/88 B, resolution 45/45 (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1, annexes VII and VIII), annex I to resolution 48/264 and the annex to resolution 51/241.

52. The General Committee took note and decided to draw to the attention of the General Assembly that any request by an organization for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly would be considered in plenary session after the consideration of the issue by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (resolution 54/195 of 17 December 1999). (See also para. 41).

53. Taking into account the recommendations in section IV above regarding the adoption of the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in paragraph 65 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/58/1), with the modifications recommended in paragraphs 54 to 59 below.

54. **Plenary meetings**

(a) **Item 10** (Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, as was done at previous sessions, it hear a brief presentation by the Secretary-General on his annual report[8] as the first item in the morning prior to the opening of the general debate on Tuesday, 23 September 2003.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/58/1).

(b) **Item 12** (Report of the Economic and Social Council). The General Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to decision 56/402 A of 9 November 2001, in which the Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting the report of the Economic and Social Council as a whole. Furthermore, taking into account the above and on the understanding that the administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that various parts of the report[9] be allocated as follows:

Chapter I	Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter II	Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions	Second Committee
Chapter III	High-level segment	Second and Third Committees
Chapter IV	Operational activities segment	Second Committee
Chapter V	Coordination segment	Second and Third Committees
Chapter VII	General segment	
Section A	Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits	Plenary meetings (see also para. 54 (i))
Section B	Coordination, programme and other questions	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section C	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and Second Committee
Section E	Regional cooperation	Second Committee
Section F	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan	Second Committee
Section G	Non-governmental organizations	Second Committee
Section H	Economic and environmental questions	Second Committee
Section I	Social and human rights questions	Third Committee
Chapter IX	Organizational matters	Second, Third and Fifth Committees

[9] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/58/3).

(c) **Item 19** (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly refer to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) chapters of the report of the Special Committee[10] relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(d) **Item 23** (Sport for peace and development). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(e) **Item 30** (Question of Cyprus). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly allocate the item at an appropriate time during the session.

(f) **Item 32** (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(g) **Item 47** (Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS). The General Committee took note of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 57/308 of 22 May 2003, in which the Assembly decided to convene a day of high-level plenary meetings of the Assembly devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of its twenty-sixth special session and the implementation of the Declaration on HIV/AIDS, to be held on 22 September 2003.

(h) **Item 48** (Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), item 117 (b) (Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms) and item 117 (d) (Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action). The General Committee took note of decisions 57/534 and 57/535 of 18 December 2002, in which the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the awarding of human rights prizes at a plenary meeting on 10 December 2003 and that the plenary meeting on 10 December 2003 would also be devoted to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

(i) **Item 50** (Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields). The General Committee took note of General Assembly resolution 57/270 A of 20 December 2002, in which the Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, and General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which the Assembly decided to consider under this item the chapters of the annual report of the Economic and Social Council relevant to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty- eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/58/23).

Nations conferences and summits, including through the participation in its discussions of the President of the Council (see also paragraph 54 (b)).

(j) **Item 59** (Strengthening of the United Nations system). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that this item be also allocated to the Fifth Committee for the sole purpose of considering the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Improvements to the current process of planning and budgeting" and "Intergovernmental review of the medium-term plan and the programme budget".

55. **First Committee**

Item 73 (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided to recommend that some portions of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/58/312) which deal with the subject matter of item 73 be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of that item.

56. **Second Committee**

Item 104 (b) (High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development). The General Committee took note of paragraphs 4 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 57/250 of 20 December 2002 and the announcement made by the President of the General Assembly at the 83rd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2003, that the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development would be held on 29 and 30 October 2003.

57. **Third Committee**

Item 110 (Advancement of women). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 97 (Operational activities for development).

58. **Fifth Committee**

(a) **Item 122** (Programme planning). In the light of General Assembly resolutions 54/236 of 23 December 1999 and 57/282 of 20 December 2002, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the relevant intergovernmental bodies, the plenary, the Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council include in their programme of work a review of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination as provided below and transmit all relevant comments to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16):

Item of the draft agenda[11]	*Documentation*	*Committee*
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council	A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 7, and A/58/84	Second Committee
39. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 8; chapter IV, section B, and A/58/83	Plenary
52. Oceans and the law of the sea	A/58/16, chapter III, section C.2	Plenary
86. Questions relating to information	A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 23, and A/58/90, annex	Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
91. Macroeconomic policy questions	A/58/16, chapter III, section C.3	Second Committee
110. Advancement of women	A/58/16, chapter III, section C.4	Third Committee

(b) **Item 128** (Administration of justice at the United Nations). In the light of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 57/307 of 15 April 2003, in which the General Assembly agreed that the United Nations Administrative Tribunal should be strengthened through an amendment to its statute and decided to take a decision on that matter at its fifty-eighth session, and decision 56/402 A of 9 November 2001, in which the Assembly decided to allocate this item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that any decision requiring amendment to the statute of the Tribunal or relating to the establishment of a higher-level jurisdiction would be subject to the advice of the Sixth Committee, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it allocate this item to the Fifth Committee for its consideration, and to the Sixth Committee for the sole purpose of considering the question of an amendment to the statute.

(c) **Item 161** (Financing of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

59. **Sixth Committee**

(a) **Item 162** (Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Community in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

(b) **Item 163** (Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

[11] The numbering of items in the table below follows the draft agenda in section IV above (para. 50).

(c) **Item 164** (Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

60. Taking into account paragraphs 54 to 59 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:[12]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly [D.1].
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation [D.2].
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly [D.3]:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly [D.4].[6]
5. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly [D.6].[6]
6. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations [D.7].
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee [D.8].
8. General debate [D.9].
9. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization [D.10] (see para. 54 (a)).
10. Report of the Security Council [D.11].
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council [D.12] (see para. 54 (b)).
12. Report of the International Court of Justice [D.13].
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [D.14] (see para. 55).
14. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs [D.15]:
   (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
   (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.
15. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections [D.16]:
   (a) Election of forty-three members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
   (b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

[12] The numbering in square brackets used in paragraph 60 of the present document follows the draft agenda in section IV above (para. 50); [D] stands for "draft agenda".

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

16. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [D.17]:[13]

(f) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

17. Admission of new Members to the United Nations [D.18].

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [D.19] (see para. 54 (c)).

19. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies [D.20].

20. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict [D.21].

21. Assistance in mine action [D.22].

22. Sport for peace and development [D.23] (see para. 54 (d)):

(a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal;

(b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

23. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [D.24].

24. University for Peace [D.25].

25. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development [D.26].

26. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic [D.27].

27. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [D.28].

28. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba [D.29].

29. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo [D.31].

30. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [D.32] (see para. 54 (f)).

31. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti [D.33].

32. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful

[13] For sub-items (a) to (e), see "Fifth Committee", entry 34.

uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security [D.34].

33. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait [D.35].

34. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 [D.36].

35. The situation in the Middle East [D.37].

36. Question of Palestine [D.38].

37. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support [D.39] (see para. 58 (a)):

    (a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

    (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

38. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance [D.40]:

    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

    (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

    (c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

    (d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;

    (e) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

    (f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

39. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children [D.41].

40. Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage [D.42].

41. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin [D.43].

42. Culture of peace [D.44].

43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development [D.45].

44. Towards global partnerships [D.46].

45. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS [D.47] (see para. 54 (g)).

46. Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [D.48] (see para. 54 (h)).

47. Information and communication technologies for development [D.49].

48. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [D.50] (see paras. 54 (b) and (i)).

49. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa [D.51].

50. Oceans and the law of the sea [D.52] (see para. 58 (a)):

    (a) Oceans and the law of the sea;

    (b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

51. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [D.53].

52. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [D.54].

53. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [D.55].

54. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters [D.56].

55. United Nations reform: measures and proposals [D.57].

56. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields [D.58].

57. Strengthening of the United Nations system [D.59].

58. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [D.60].

59. Multilingualism [D.61].

60. Global road safety crisis [D.160].

61. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development [D.104] (see para. 56):

    (b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

62. Human rights questions [D.117] (see para. 54 (h)):

    (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

    (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

First Committee

1. Reduction of military budgets [D.62]:
   (a) Reduction of military budgets;
   (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures.
2. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification [D.63].
3. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace [D.64].
4. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty [D.65].
5. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) [D.66].
6. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [D.67].
7. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security [D.68].
8. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament [D.69].
9. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East [D.70].
10. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons [D.71].
11. Prevention of an arms race in outer space [D.72].
12. General and complete disarmament [D.73] (see para. 55):
    (a) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    (c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;
    (d) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda;
    (e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
    (f) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
    (g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;
    (h) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (i) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology;

(j) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework;

(k) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

(l) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

(m) Missiles;

(n) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(o) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;

(q) Transparency in armaments;

(r) Regional disarmament;

(s) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(t) Nuclear disarmament;

(u) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures;

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(w) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(x) Reducing nuclear danger;

(y) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(z) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament.

13. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly [D.74]:

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

(b) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

14. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session [D.75]:

    (a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

    (b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

    (c) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

    (d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament.

15. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East [D.76].

16. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects [D.77].

17. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region [D.78].

18. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty [D.79].

19. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction [D.80].

20. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [D.5].[6,7]

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

1. Effects of atomic radiation [D.81].

2. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space [D.82].

3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [D.83].

4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories [D.84].

5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects [D.85].

6. Questions relating to information [D.86] (see para. 58 (a)).

7. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations [D.87].

8. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories [D.88].

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations [D.89].

10. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter VII, section D) [D.12] (for further details, see para. 54 (b)).

11. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories [D.90].

12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [D.19] (see para. 54 (c)).

13. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [D.32] (see para. 54 (f)).

14. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [D.5].[6,7]

Second Committee

1. Macroeconomic policy questions [D.91] (see para. 58 (a)):

   (a) International trade and development;

   (b) Science and technology for development;

   (c) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;

   (d) International financial system and development;

   (e) External debt crisis and development;

   (f) Outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

   (g) Commodities.

2. Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin [D.92].

3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation [D.93]:

   (a) Women in development;

   (b) Human resources development;

   (c) International migration and development;

   (d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

4. Environment and sustainable development [D.94]:

   (a) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

   (b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

   (c) Convention on Biological Diversity;

   (d) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(e) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(f) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

(g) Sustainable mountain development.

5. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development [D.95].

6. United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development [D.96].

7. Operational activities for development [D.97] (see para. 57):

(a) Operational activities for development;

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

8. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) [D.98].

9. Training and research [D.99]:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

10. Globalization and interdependence [D.100].

11. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly [D.101].

12. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries [D.102].

13. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources [D.103].

14. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development [D.104]:

(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (see para. 56).

15. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to V, chapter VII, sections B to H, and chapter IX) [D.12] (for further details, see paras. 54 (b) and 58 (a)).

16. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [D.5].[6,7]

Third Committee

1. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly [D.105].

2. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family [D.106].

3. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing [D.107].

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice [D.108].

5. International drug control [D.109].

6. Advancement of women [D.110] (see paras. 57 and 58 (a)).

7. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" [D.111].

8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions [D.112].

9. Promotion and protection of the rights of children [D.113].

10. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People [D.114].

11. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination [D.115]:

    (a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

    (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

12. Right of peoples to self-determination [D.116].

13. Human rights questions [D.117]:

    (a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

    (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see para. 54 (h));

    (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

    (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (see para. 54 (h));

    (e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III and V, chapter VII, sections B, C and I, and chapter IX) [D.12] (for further details, see para. 54 (b)).

15. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [D.5].[6,7]

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors [D.118]:

(a) United Nations;

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations [D.119].

3. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 [D.120].

4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 [D.121].

5. Programme planning [D.122] (see para. 58 (a)).

6. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations [D.123].

7. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations [D.124].

8. Pattern of conferences [D.125].

9. United Nations common system [D.126].

10. Human resources management [D.127].

11. Administration of justice at the United Nations [D.128] (see para. 58 (b)).

12. Joint Inspection Unit [D.129].

13. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services [D.130].

14. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [D.131].

15. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [D.132].

16. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations [D.133].

17. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations [D.134].

18. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola [D.135].

19. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina [D.136].

20. Financing of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire [D.161] (see para. 58 (c)).

21. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [D.137].

22. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [D.138].

23. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor [D.139].

24. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor [D.140].

25. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea [D.141].

26. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia [D.142].

27. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) [D.143]:

    (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

    (b) Other activities.

28. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo [D.144].

29. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East [D.145]:

    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

30. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone [D.146].

31. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara [D.147].

32. Strengthening of the United Nations system [D.59] (see para. 54 (j)).

33. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, chapter VII, sections B and C, and chapter IX) [D.12] (for further details, see para. 54 (b)).

34. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [D.17]:[14]

    (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

    (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

    (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

    (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

    (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

35. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [D.5].[6,7]

Sixth Committee

1. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order [D.148].

2. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law [D.149].

3. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property [D.150].

[14] For sub-items (f) to (i), see "Plenary meetings", entry 16.

4. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-sixth session [D.151].

5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session [D.152].

6. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country [D.153].

7. International Criminal Court [D.154].

8. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization [D.155].

9. Measures to eliminate international terrorism [D.156].

10. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [D.157].

11. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings [D.158].

12. Administration of justice at the United Nations [D.128] (see para. 58 (b)).

13. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly [D.159].

14. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Community in the General Assembly [D.162] (see para. 59 (a)).

15. Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly [D.163] (see para. 59 (b)).

16. Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly [D.164] (see para. 59 (c)).

17. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [D.5].[6,7]

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session

Agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.[1]
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.[1]
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee.
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
13. Report of the International Court of Justice.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

[1] In accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure, as amended by resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly will hold these elections for its fifty-ninth session at least three months before the opening of that session.

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15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

    (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

    (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

    (a) Election of forty-three members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

    (b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

    (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

    (d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

    (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

    (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

    (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

    (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

    (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

    (f) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

    (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

    (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;

    (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

18. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

20. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.

21. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict.

22. Assistance in mine action.

23. Sport for peace and development:

    (a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal;

    (b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

24. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.

25. University for Peace.

26. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.

27. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.

28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

29. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

30. Question of Cyprus.

31. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

32. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

33. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.

34. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.

35. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait.

36. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.

37. The situation in the Middle East.

38. Question of Palestine.

39. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support:

    (a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

    (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

40. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:

    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

    (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

    (c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

    (d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;

(e) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

41. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.

42. Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage.

43. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

44. Culture of peace.

45. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development.

46. Towards global partnerships.

47. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

48. Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

49. Information and communication technologies for development.

50. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.

51. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.

52. Oceans and the law of the sea:

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea;

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

53. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

54. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

55. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.

56. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.

57. United Nations reform: measures and proposals.

58. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

59. Strengthening of the United Nations system.

60. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit.

61. Multilingualism.

62. Reduction of military budgets:

    (a) Reduction of military budgets;

    (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures.

63. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.

64. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

65. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

66. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

67. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

68. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

69. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament.

70. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.

71. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

72. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

73. General and complete disarmament:

    (a) Notification of nuclear tests;

    (b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

    (c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;

    (d) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda;

    (e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

    (f) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

    (g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

    (h) Relationship between disarmament and development;

(i) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology;

(j) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework;

(k) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

(l) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

(m) Missiles;

(n) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(o) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;

(q) Transparency in armaments;

(r) Regional disarmament;

(s) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(t) Nuclear disarmament;

(u) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures;

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(w) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(x) Reducing nuclear danger;

(y) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(z) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament.

74. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

(b) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

75. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament.

76. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East.

77. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

78. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

79. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

81. Effects of atomic radiation.

82. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

83. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

84. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

85. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

86. Questions relating to information.

87. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

88. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

89. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

90. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

91. Macroeconomic policy questions:

(a) International trade and development;

(b) Science and technology for development;

(c) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;

(d) International financial system and development;

(e) External debt crisis and development;

(f) Outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

(g) Commodities.

92. Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin.

93. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation:

(a) Women in development;

(b) Human resources development;

(c) International migration and development;

(d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

94. Environment and sustainable development:

(a) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

(b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

(c) Convention on Biological Diversity;

(d) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(e) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(f) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

(g) Sustainable mountain development.

95. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

96. United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

97. Operational activities for development:

    (a) Operational activities for development;

    (b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

98. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006).

99. Training and research:

    (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

    (b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

100. Globalization and interdependence.

101. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly.

102. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

103. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

104. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development:

    (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

    (b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

105. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly.

106. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

107. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

109. International drug control.

110. Advancement of women.

111. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

112. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

113. Promotion and protection of the rights of children.

114. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

115. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination:

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

116. Right of peoples to self-determination.

117. Human rights questions:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

118. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations;

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

119. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

120. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

121. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

122. Programme planning.

123. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations.

124. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.

125. Pattern of conferences.

126. United Nations common system.

127. Human resources management.

128. Administration of justice at the United Nations.

129. Joint Inspection Unit.

130. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

131. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

132. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

133. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

134. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola.

136. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

137. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

138. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

139. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor.

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

142. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

143. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

(b) Other activities.

144. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

145. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

146. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

147. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

148. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.

149. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

150. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.

151. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-sixth session.

152. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session.

153. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

154. International Criminal Court.

155. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

156. Measures to eliminate international terrorism.

157. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

158. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings.

159. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly.

160. Global road safety crisis.

161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire.

162. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Community in the General Assembly.

163. Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly.

164. Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session

Allocation of agenda items for the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003

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Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly [item 1].
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation [item 2].
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly [item 3]:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly [item 4].[1]
5. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly [item 6].[1]
6. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations [item 7].
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee [item 8].
8. General debate [item 9].
9. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization [item 10].
10. Report of the Security Council [item 11].
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council [item 12].[2]
12. Report of the International Court of Justice [item 13].
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [item 14].[3]
14. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs [item 15]:
    (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.
15. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections [item 16]:

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[1] In accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure, as amended by General Assembly resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the Assembly will hold these elections for its fifty-ninth session at least three months before the opening of that session.

[2] In accordance with its decision 56/402 A of 9 November 2001, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/58/3) as a whole and also to allocate various parts of the report as follows:

(a)	Chapters I, VII (sections B and C) and IX	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(b)	Chapters II, IV and VII (sections E to H)	Second Committee
(c)	Chapters III and V	Second and Third Committees
(d)	Chapter VII (section A)	Plenary meetings
(e)	Chapter VII (section D)	Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and Second Committee
(f)	Chapter VII (section I)	Third Committee

See also footnotes 10, 15, 18, 21 and 24.

[3] The General Assembly decided that some portions of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/58/312) which deal with the subject matter of item 73 would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of that item.

(a) Election of forty-three members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

16. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [item 17]:[4]

(f) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

17. Admission of new Members to the United Nations [item 18].

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [item 19].[5]

19. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies [item 20].

20. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict [item 21].

21. Assistance in mine action [item 22].

22. Sport for peace and development [item 23]:

(a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal;

(b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

23. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [item 24].

24. University for Peace [item 25].

25. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development [item 26].

26. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic [item 27].

27. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [item 28].

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[4] For sub-items (a) to (e), see "Fifth Committee", entry 34.

[5] The General Assembly decided to refer to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) chapters of the report of the Special Committee (A/58/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

28. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba [item 29].

29. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo [item 31].

30. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [item 32].[6]

31. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti [item 33].

32. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security [item 34].

33. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait [item 35].

34. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 [item 36].

35. The situation in the Middle East [item 37].

36. Question of Palestine [item 38].

37. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support [item 39] :[7]

    (a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

    (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

38. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance [item 40]:

    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

    (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

    (c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

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[6] The General Assembly decided to consider item 32 directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

[7] The General Assembly decided that the documents listed below would be considered under this item and all relevant comments from the plenary would be transmitted to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16):

    (a) A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 8;

    (b) A/58/16, chapter IV, section B;

    (c) A/58/83.

(d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;

(e) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

39. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children [item 41].

40. Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage [item 42].

41. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin [item 43].

42. Culture of peace [item 44].

43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development [item 45].

44. Towards global partnerships [item 46].

45. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS [item 47].[8]

46. Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [item 48].[9]

47. Information and communication technologies for development [item 49].

48. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [item 50].[10]

49. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa [item 51].

50. Oceans and the law of the sea [item 52] :[11]

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea;

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[8] In accordance with its resolution 57/308 of 22 May 2003, the General Assembly convened a day of high-level plenary meetings of the Assembly on 22 September 2003 devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of its twenty-sixth special session and the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

[9] In accordance with its decisions 57/534 and 57/535 of 18 December 2002, the General Assembly will hold a plenary meeting on 10 December 2003 for the awarding of human rights prizes on the occasion of the celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and will also devote that plenary meeting for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

[10] In accordance with its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, the General Assembly decided to consider under this item chapter VII, section A, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/58/3), including through the participation in its discussions of the President of the Council. See also footnote 2.

[11] The General Assembly decided that document A/58/16, chapter III, section C.2 will be considered under this item and all relevant comments from the plenary will be transmitted to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16).

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

51. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [item 53].

52. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [item 54].

53. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [item 55].

54. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters [item 56].

55. United Nations reform: measures and proposals [item 57].

56. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields [item 58].

57. Strengthening of the United Nations system [item 59].[12]

58. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [item 60].

59. Multilingualism [item 61].

60. Global road safety crisis [item 160].

61. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development [item 104] :[13]

(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

62. Human rights questions [item 117] :[9]

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

First Committee

1. Reduction of military budgets [item 62]:

(a) Reduction of military budgets;

[12] The General Assembly decided that this item would be allocated also to the Fifth Committee for the sole purpose of considering the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Improvements to the current process of planning and budgeting" and "Intergovernmental review of the medium-term plan and the programme budget" (A/57/786).

[13] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/250 of 20 December 2002 and the announcement made by the President of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the 83rd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2003, the Assembly will hold the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 29 and 30 October 2003.

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures.

2. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification [item 63].

3. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace [item 64].

4. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty [item 65].

5. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) [item 66].

6. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [item 67].

7. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security [item 68].

8. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament [item 69].

9. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East [item 70].

10. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons [item 71].

11. Prevention of an arms race in outer space [item 72].

12. General and complete disarmament [item 73]:[3]

(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

(b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

(c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(d) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda;

(e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(f) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

(g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

(h) Relationship between disarmament and development;

(i) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology;

(j) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework;

(k) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

(l) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

(m) Missiles;

(n) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(o) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;

(q) Transparency in armaments;

(r) Regional disarmament;

(s) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(t) Nuclear disarmament;

(u) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures;

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(w) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(x) Reducing nuclear danger;

(y) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(z) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament.

13. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly [item 74]:

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

(b) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

14. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session [item 75]:

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament.

15. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East [item 76].

16. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects [item 77].

17. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region [item 78].

18. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty [item 79].

19. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction [item 80].

20. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [item 5].[1]

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

1. Effects of atomic radiation [item 81].

2. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space [item 82].

3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [item 83].

4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories [item 84].

5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects [item 85].

6. Questions relating to information [item 86].[14]

7. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations [item 87].

8. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories [item 88].

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations [item 89].

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[14] The General Assembly decided that the documents listed below will be considered under this item and all relevant comments from the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) will be transmitted to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16):

(a) A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 23;

(b) A/58/90, annex.

10. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter VII, section D) [item 12].[15]

11. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories [item 90].

12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [item 19].[5]

13. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [item 32].[6]

14. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [item 5].[1]

Second Committee

1. Macroeconomic policy questions [item 91] :[16]

   (a) International trade and development;

   (b) Science and technology for development;

   (c) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;

   (d) International financial system and development;

   (e) External debt crisis and development;

   (f) Outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

   (g) Commodities.

2. Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin [item 92].

3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation [item 93]:

   (a) Women in development;

   (b) Human resources development;

   (c) International migration and development;

   (d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

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[15] The General Assembly decided that chapter VII (section D) of the report (A/58/3) would also be referred to the Second Committee. See also footnotes 2 and 18.

[16] The General Assembly decided that document A/58/16, chapter III, section C.3 would be considered under this item and all relevant comments from the Second Committee would be transmitted to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16).

4. Environment and sustainable development [item 94]:

   (a) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

   (b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

   (c) Convention on Biological Diversity;

   (d) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

   (e) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

   (f) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

   (g) Sustainable mountain development.

5. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development [item 95].

6. United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development [item 96].

7. Operational activities for development [item 97]:[17]

   (a) Operational activities for development;

   (b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

8. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) [item 98].

9. Training and research [item 99]:

   (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

   (b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

10. Globalization and interdependence [item 100].

11. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly [item 101].

12. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries [item 102].

13. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources [item 103].

[17] The General Assembly decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 97.

14. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development [item 104]:

    (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

    (b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.[13]

15. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to V, chapter VII, sections B to H, and chapter IX) [item 12].[18,19]

16. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [item 5].[1]

Third Committee

1. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly [item 105].

2. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family [item 106].

3. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing [item 107].

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice [item 108].

5. International drug control [item 109].

6. Advancement of women [item 110].[17,20]

7. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" [item 111].

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[18] The General Assembly decided that the chapters of the report (A/58/3) listed below would be referred also to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and to the Third and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(a)	Chapters I, VII (sections B and C) and IX	Third and Fifth Committees
(b)	Chapters III and V	Third Committee
(c)	Chapter VII (section D)	Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

See also footnotes 2, 15, 21 and 24.

[19] The General Assembly decided that the documents listed below would be considered under this item and all relevant comments from the Second Committee would be transmitted to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16):

(a) A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 7;

(b) A/58/84.

[20] The General Assembly decided that document A/58/16, chapter III, section C.4, would be considered under this item and all relevant comments from the Third Committee would be transmitted to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16).

8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions [item 112].

9. Promotion and protection of the rights of children [item 113].

10. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People [item 114].

11. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination [item 115]:

    (a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

    (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

12. Right of peoples to self-determination [item 116].

13. Human rights questions [item 117]:

    (a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

    (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;[9]

    (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

    (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[9]

    (e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III and V, chapter VII, sections B, C and I, and chapter IX) [item 12].[21]

15. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [item 5].[1]

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors [item 118]:

    (a) United Nations;

    (b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations [item 119].

3. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 [item 120].

4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 [item 121].

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[21] The General Assembly decided that the chapters of the report (A/58/3) listed below would be referred also to the Second and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(a)	Chapters I, VII (sections B and C) and IX	Second and Fifth Committees
(b)	Chapters III and V	Second Committee

See also footnotes 2, 18 and 24.

5. **Programme planning [item 122].**[22]

6. **Improving the financial situation of the United Nations [item 123].**

7. **Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations [item 124].**

8. **Pattern of conferences [item 125].**

9. **United Nations common system [item 126].**

10. **Human resources management [item 127].**

11. **Administration of justice at the United Nations [item 128].**[23]

12. **Joint Inspection Unit [item 129].**

13. **Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services [item 130].**

14. **Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [item 131].**

15. **Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [item 132].**

16. **Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations [item 133].**

17. **Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations [item 134].**

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[22] The General Assembly decided that the plenary, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and the Second and Third Committees should include in their programme of work a review of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination as provided below and transmit all relevant comments to the Fifth Committee prior to its consideration of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions, and the consideration of the recommendations contained in Chapter III, section C, entitled "Evaluation", of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16):

Plenary	(a)	Item 39: A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 8; chapter IV, section B, and A/58/83
	(b)	Item 52: A/58/16, chapter III, section C.2
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)		Item 86: A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 23, and A/58/90, annex.
Second Committee	(a)	Item 12: A/58/16, chapter III, section B, programme 7, and A/58/84
	(b)	Item 91: A/58/16, chapter III, section C.3
Third Committee		Item 110: A/58/16, chapter III, section C.4

See also footnotes 7, 11, 14, 16, 19 and 20.

[23] The General Assembly decided to allocate this item to the Fifth Committee for its consideration and also to the Sixth Committee for the sole purpose of considering the question of an amendment to the statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

18. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola [item 135].

19. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina [item 136].

20. Financing of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire [item 161].

21. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [item 137].

22. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [item 138].

23. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor [item 139].

24. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor [item 140].

25. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea [item 141].

26. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia [item 142].

27. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) [item 143]:

    (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

    (b) Other activities.

28. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo [item 144].

29. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East [item 145]:

    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

30. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone [item 146].

31. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara [item 147].

32. Strengthening of the United Nations system [item 59].[12]

33. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, chapter VII, sections B and C, and chapter IX) [item 12].[24]

34. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [item 17]:[25]

    (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

    (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

    (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

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[24] The General Assembly decided that chapters I, VII (sections B and C) and IX of the report (A/58/3) would be referred also to the Second and Third Committees. See also footnotes 2, 18 and 21.

[25] For sub-items (f) to (i), see "Plenary meetings", entry 16.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

35 Election of the officers of the Main Committees [item 5].[1]

Sixth Committee

1. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order [item 148].
2. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law [item 149].
3. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property [item 150].
4. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-sixth session [item 151].
5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session [item 152].
6. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country [item 153].
7. International Criminal Court [item 154].
8. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization [item 155].
9. Measures to eliminate international terrorism [item 156].
10. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [item 157].
11. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings [item 158].
12. Administration of justice at the United Nations [item 128] [23]
13. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly [item 159].
14. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Community in the General Assembly [item 162].*
15. Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly [item 163].
16. Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly [item 164].
17. Election of the officers of the Main Committees [item 5].[1]

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Fifty-eighth session
Item 111 of the provisional agenda*
International drug control

Quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its resolution 57/174 of 18 December 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, based on the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

* A/58/150.

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I. Introduction

1. In June 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the General Assembly adopted a Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolution S-20/4). The measures contained in resolution S-20/4 included the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), measures to control precursors (resolution S-20/4 B), measures to promote judicial cooperation (resolution S-20/4 C), measures to counter money-laundering (resolution S-20/4 D) and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (resolution S-20/4 E). Subsequently, at its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, contained in the annex to resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999.

II. Quinquennial evaluation of the outcome of the twentieth session by the General Assembly

2. In its resolution 57/174 of 18 December 2002, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", the General Assembly urged all States to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional and national levels. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, at its fifty-eighth session, a report on the quinquennial evaluation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, based on the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

3. The General Assembly vested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which had served as the preparatory body for its twentieth special session, with the mandate to oversee the implementation of the action plans and measures adopted at that session. In paragraph 20 of the Political Declaration, the Assembly called upon all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008. It requested the Commission to analyse those reports in order to enhance the cooperative effort to combat the world drug problem.

4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs examined its new mandates emanating from paragraph 20 of the Political Declaration at its forty-second session, held from 16 to 25 March and on 30 November and 1 December 1999. The Commission adopted a questionnaire that included the information to be reported by Member States on the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly. It requested the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare, on the basis of the replies to the questionnaires provided by Governments and drawing on the expertise and experience gained by the Programme from its global assistance programmes, a biennial report for

consideration by the Commission in 2001, 2003, 2007 and 2008. The first biennial report of the Executive Director, based on 109 responses to the questionnaire, was considered by the Commission at its forty-fourth session, in 2001, and the second biennial report, based on 117 responses to the questionnaire, was considered by the Commission at its forty-sixth session, in 2003. The present assessment of the implementation of the outcome of the special session reflects information provided by Governments in their replies to the second biennial questionnaire, as covered in the report of the Executive Director to the Commission (E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6), and information provided by Governments to the Commission during its forty-sixth session.

III. Ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: a five-year review of progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration

5. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/7, the Commission held a two-day ministerial segment, attended by 132 Member States including 75 ministers, in Vienna on 16 and 17 April 2003. The theme of the ministerial segment was an assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered by Governments in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration. At the conclusion of the meeting, the ministers and government representatives participating in the ministerial segment adopted a joint ministerial statement covering an assessment of the implementation of the commitments entered into at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and a set of recommendations for the period 2003-2007, which are before the Assembly in document A/58/124. The present report on the quinquennial assessment of the action plans and measures adopted in 1998 is structured along the lines of those plans and measures.

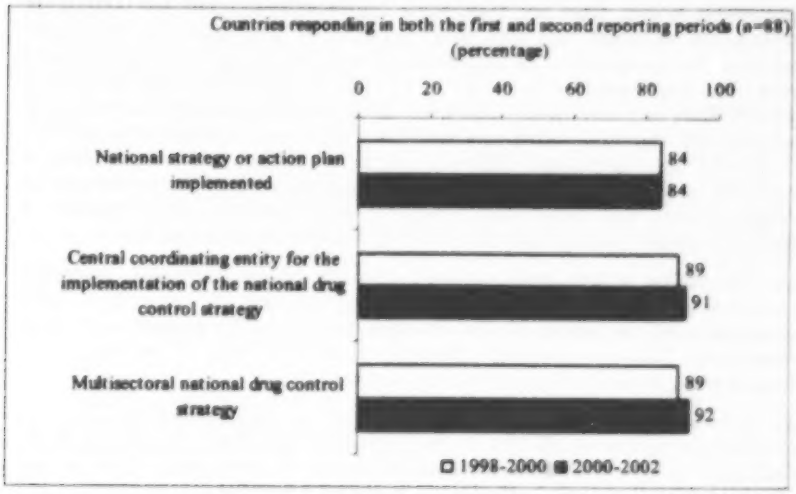
IV. Adoption of national drug control strategies and plans

6. A national drug control strategy or plan is an essential instrument to ensure careful planning and coordinated action that address all aspects of the drug problem and the interaction between different areas of activity, such as law enforcement, health, education and sustainable development. National drug control strategies or plans have been adopted or updated (77 per cent of Governments submitting their replies to the biennial questionnaire) to include the goals and targets adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The overwhelming majority of States (91 per cent) reported that their strategies or plans were multisectoral in nature, with the main sectors covered being health (93 per cent), social programmes (84 per cent), education (88 per cent), law enforcement (91 per cent), justice, employment, youth programmes and non-governmental and civil society organizations.

7. Effective coordination between a Government and civil society is an important requirement for the implementation of a national drug control strategy or plan. Most of the States responding to the questionnaire (89 per cent) indicated that they had established a central coordinating entity, commission or inter-ministerial office or

committee, often headed by a senior government official and often located within the office of the president, the vice-president, the prime minister or a senior minister, to coordinate the implementation of the national strategies or action plans. As indicated in figure I below, considerable progress has been achieved in this area since 1998, as reflected by Government responses during the first and second reporting periods.

Figure I
National drug control strategies, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002



V. Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

8. Demand reduction is an indispensable pillar of the global approach to countering the world drug problem. A landmark event was the adoption by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, followed, one year later, by the adoption of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Of the 117 States responding in 2002 to the second biennial questionnaire, 86 per cent reported having a national drug demand reduction strategy that took into account or was based on the Guiding Principles.

9. Assessment of the drug abuse situation and analysis of data, as stressed in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, provided the basis for demand reduction activities in 84 per cent of States responding in the second reporting period compared to 74 per cent in the first. Many more States (82 per cent) had established mechanisms for assessing the problem as compared to the first period (61 per cent). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is actively engaged in the setting up of standards for and provision of technical

assistance to States for assessment and analysis of the drug abuse situation through its Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse.

10. Progress was achieved in terms of the number of States with mechanisms to assess and report on the achievements of their national demand reduction strategies (75 per cent, up from 69 per cent) in line with the emphasis placed in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction on assessment and the adoption of evidence-based approaches. Coverage of prevention programmes, in particular those dealing with the development of life skills and alternatives to drug abuse and those being implemented in health and correctional centres, had increased. One third of all programmes were reported to be gender-sensitive. The proportion of States providing non-pharmacological treatment of drug abuse had also increased and more States offered specialized services such as detoxification and substitution treatment. There was also greater involvement of primary care and other health-care facilities, correctional institutions, community institutions and specialized addiction treatment facilities in the provision of treatment services. An increase in the coverage of programmes to reduce the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse was also reported, in particular those aimed at testing for infectious diseases linked to drug abuse.

11. Prevention of drug abuse remained a priority. Public information campaigns continued to figure prominently in national drug strategies (83 per cent of States compared to 81 per cent in the first reporting period) and the proportion of States basing such campaigns on needs assessments increased from 79 per cent in the first reporting period to 95 per cent in the second.

12. Financial constraints were cited by 50 per cent of States as causing difficulties in implementing the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Other impediments related to lack of appropriate systems, structures, technical expertise, coordination and multisectoral cooperation, each cited by at least one third of respondents.

13. The considerable increase in the volume of reported activities reflects the translation into action of the commitments made by States at the twentieth special session. Activities increased considerably in almost all areas corresponding to the mandates contained in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.

14. Reducing demand for illicit drugs requires changing attitudes and behaviours, a process calling for sustained, long-term efforts. Progress has been made. States are pursuing a balanced approach and demand reduction has become a priority for most States. The level of drug abuse, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, remains, however, a cause for concern, while in some other parts of the world the abuse of certain drugs has stabilized. Demand reduction efforts need to be stepped up over the next five years to achieve significant and measurable results. In particular, Governments should continue to demonstrate their commitment by allocating resources that are commensurate with the challenge posed by drug abuse.

VI. Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors

15. In paragraph 13 of the Political Declaration, Member States decided to devote particular attention to illicit manufacturing, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs and called for action to give effect to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors. The Action Plan recommended action in five key areas: raising awareness of the problem, reducing demand, providing accurate information, limiting supply and strengthening the control system.

16. Most Governments (88 per cent) that replied to the biennial questionnaire reported that they had implemented the provisions of the international drug control treaties, the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board related to the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants. Measures applicable to amphetamine-type stimulants were included in national laws and regulations. Some Governments noted the lack of expertise and stated that international assistance was required for the implementation of the global legislative framework addressing the various aspects of the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants.[1]

17. In view of the rapidly changing pattern and geographic spread of the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants, many Governments took action to raise public awareness of the problem and gave high priority to combating the problem in all its aspects. Most States (80 per cent of respondents) had launched national prevention and awareness-raising campaigns and strategies. Campaigns targeted parents and youth, as well as specific groups at risk. Mass media campaigns, interactive media, the Internet, telephone hotlines, sports events, counselling centres, seminars, workshops, written materials and school curricula and syllabuses had been used in the majority of reporting States as ways to raise awareness about the dangers of amphetamine-type stimulants.

18. A majority of Governments (60 per cent) reported that their actions to raise awareness of the harmful effects of amphetamine-type stimulants targeted specific groups such as medical personnel, youth and other vulnerable groups, officials of law enforcement and judicial bodies, schools, universities, religious and grass-roots organizations, counsellors, local government officials, researchers, truck drivers and non-governmental organizations. In many cases, specific measures had been taken targeting youth so as to dispel the perception of amphetamine-type stimulants as harmless and non-addictive. A significant proportion of Governments (40 per cent) also made the entertainment and pharmaceutical industries the target of their amphetamine-type stimulants awareness-raising efforts.

[1] See E/CN.7/2003/2/Add.4 for a more detailed analysis of the efforts by States to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors.

19. An increased number of Governments (75 per cent compared to 57 per cent in the first reporting period) had adopted measures to reduce abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. Most Governments (60 per cent) had launched national campaigns to reduce illicit demand for amphetamine-type stimulants. However, less than one third provided specialized treatment, after-care services or other services for abusers. Non-governmental organizations played an important role in furthering measures to reduce the illicit demand for amphetamine-type stimulants and a number of Governments had enlisted non-governmental organizations in the provision of treatment services.

20. Measures taken to reduce demand for illicit amphetamine-type stimulants included education, prevention, treatment, monitoring, evaluation and research. In some countries, programmes had been developed and included in primary and secondary schools' curricula. Several Governments exercised strict control to prevent the abuse and possession of even small amounts of amphetamine-type stimulants. Those measures were in some cases complemented by sanctions, including imprisonment and fines for any act of publicity or propaganda designed to encourage drug abuse, in particular of amphetamine-type stimulants.

21. Almost 60 per cent of Governments replying to the questionnaire, as compared to 48 per cent in the first reporting period, had adopted measures to monitor continuously the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. Research results on demand and abuse patterns had been incorporated into prevention and treatment efforts by a majority (57 per cent) of Governments. More than half the Governments responding, 53 per cent compared to 39 per cent in the first reporting period, had adopted specific programmes to prevent youth from experimenting with amphetamine-type stimulants.

22. Instructions for the clandestine manufacture and techniques used in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants are widely available, particularly on the Internet. Some Governments reported that they were disseminating information on the dangers of amphetamine-type stimulants through the Internet and that law enforcement agencies were working to counter the misuse of information technology, including the use of the Internet, in furthering the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. In the second reporting period, the number of Governments that had adopted measures to prevent the dissemination of information on illicit drugs on the Internet increased to 25 per cent, from 14 per cent in the first period. Some Governments had established special units to combat the misuse of the Internet for criminal activities and had developed web pages to disseminate drug information to the public, in particular to parents, students and health-care professionals.

23. The effective monitoring of precursors for the production of amphetamine-type stimulants is essential to curtail their illicit manufacture. Many States (63 per cent of respondents) had adopted measures to detect the clandestine manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, including measures to monitor the methods used. A number of States (38 per cent of respondents) regularly conducted signature analysis and profiling of seized amphetamine-type stimulants. Over one half of responding States (55 per cent) had taken measures to enhance cooperation with the chemical industry to prevent the diversion of precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants. A significant breakthrough was the international agreement to further international cooperation to monitor precursors used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-

type stimulants under a new initiative called Project Prism. Similarly, a large number of Governments (45 per cent) had taken measures to prevent the diversion and irresponsible marketing and prescribing of amphetamine-type stimulants.

24. Strengthened laws and law enforcement efforts are needed to counter trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and improved regional cooperation is needed to counter their illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse. However, only 35 per cent of the responding States indicated that they had provided assistance to other States in dealing with the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. On the other hand, almost 60 per cent of Governments, compared to 50 per cent in the first reporting period, had adopted measures to reinforce regional cooperation. Additional special efforts are needed to improve the assistance States provide to one another in facing the challenge of illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants.

VII. Countering money-laundering

25. In paragraph 15 of the Political Declaration, Member States undertook to make special efforts against the laundering of money linked to drug trafficking and established the year 2003 as the target date for the adoption by States of national legislation to implement the money-laundering provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[2] Several Governments informed the Commission at its forty-sixth session that they had adopted or revised legislation against money-laundering, established financial intelligence and investigation units and special national coordination offices and had introduced closer monitoring and regulation of the financial sector and professional services. Many countries reported that they were implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

26. As illustrated in figure II below, a comparison of the 2001 and 2003 reporting periods shows that the proportion of States that criminalized the laundering of proceeds of drug trafficking increased from 80 per cent to 88 per cent. The percentage of States that had criminalized the laundering of the proceeds of all serious crime rose from 63 per cent to 78 per cent, and the percentage that had introduced legislative measures leading to money-laundering investigations, prosecutions or convictions also rose, from 48 per cent to 67 per cent, reflecting significant progress in the adoption and implementation of initiatives to counter money-laundering.

27. As illustrated in figure III below, significant progress was also made in the area of legislative development. Many more States (91 per cent in 2003, 80 per cent in 2001), reported that their legislation provided for freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking offences. The number of States reporting having legislation for freezing of proceeds derived from other serious crime increased from 62 per cent in the first reporting period to 75 per cent in the second while those that had successfully frozen, seized or confiscated proceeds derived from drug trafficking increased from 62 per cent to 71 per cent.

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[2] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Figure II
Measures against money-laundering, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002

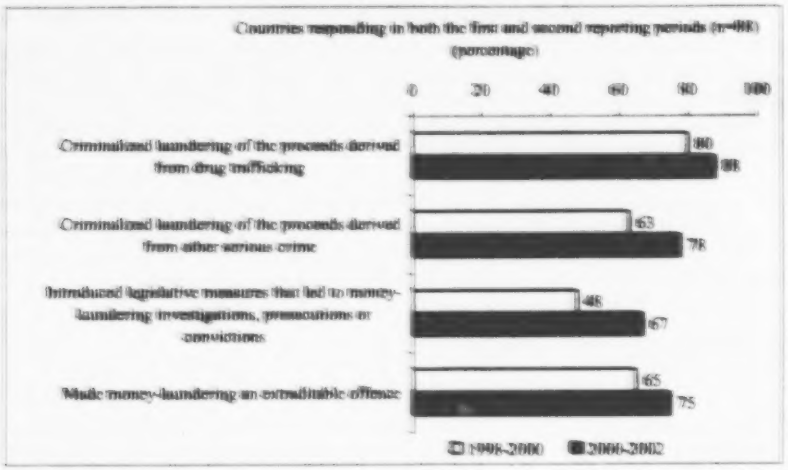
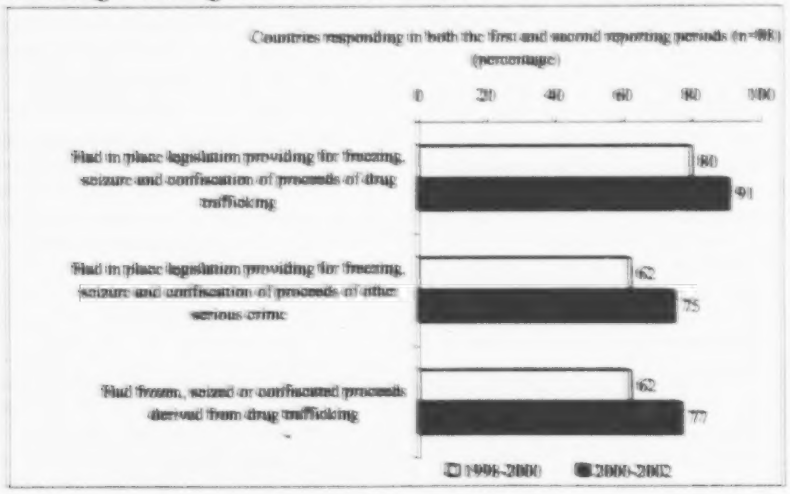
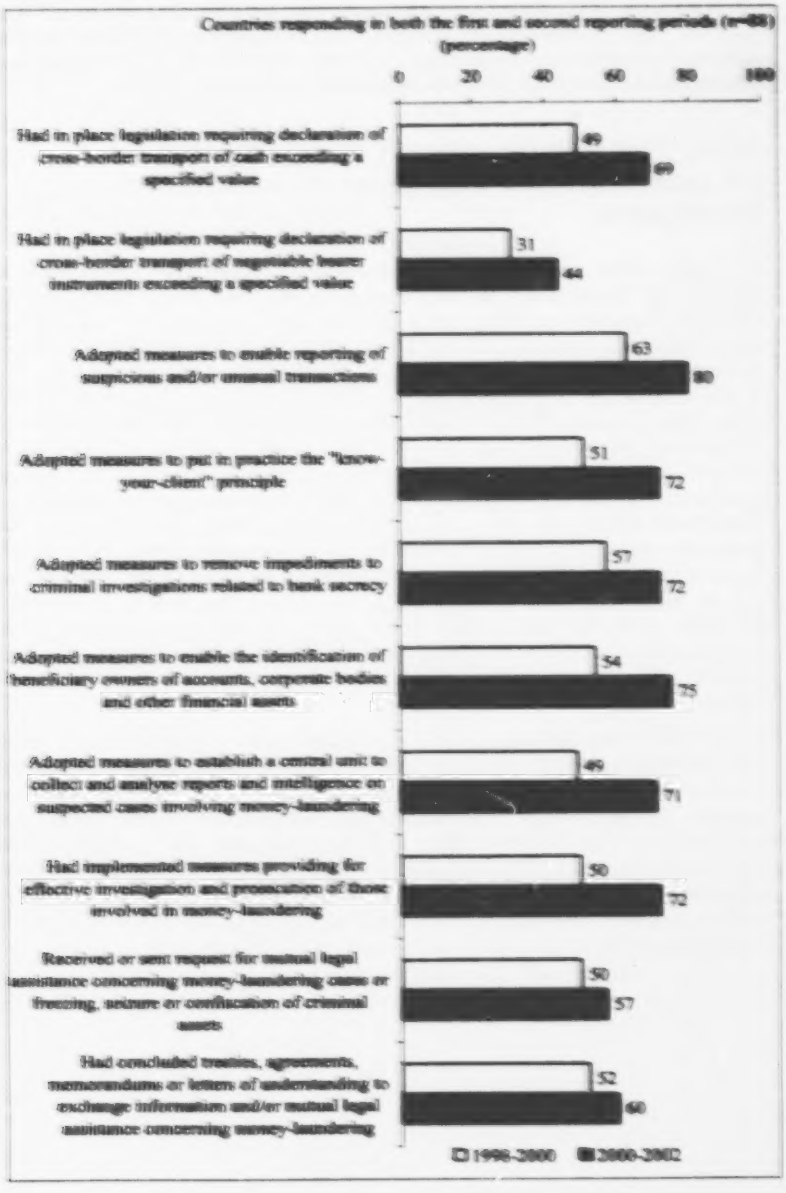


Figure III
Legislation providing for freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or other serious crime, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002



28. There was a marked improvement in the number of States that had adopted legislation and measures to report suspicious and/or unusual transactions (see figure IV below), based on the "know-your-customer" principle, including measures taken to remove impediments to criminal investigations related to bank secrecy. Such measures have enabled the identification of beneficiary owners of accounts, corporate bodies and other financial assets.

Figure IV
Measures to enable the reporting of suspicious or unusual transactions, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002


Countries responding in both the first and second reporting periods (n=48)
(percentage)
0
20
40
60
80
100
Had in place legislation requiring declaration of cross-border transport of cash exceeding a specified value
49
69
Had in place legislation requiring declaration of cross-border transport of negotiable bearer instruments exceeding a specified value
31
44
Adopted measures to enable reporting of suspicious and/or unusual transactions
63
80
Adopted measures to put in practice the "know-your-client" principle
51
72
Adopted measures to remove impediments to criminal investigations related to bank secrecy
57
72
Adopted measures to enable the identification of beneficiary owners of accounts, corporate bodies and other financial assets
54
75
Adopted measures to establish a central unit to collect and analyse reports and intelligence on suspected cases involving money-laundering
49
71
Had implemented measures providing for effective investigation and prosecution of those involved in money-laundering
50
72
Received or sent request for mutual legal assistance concerning money-laundering cases or freezing, seizure or confiscation of criminal assets
50
57
Had concluded treaties, agreements, memorandums or letters of understanding to exchange information and/or mutual legal assistance concerning money-laundering
52
60
1998-2000
2000-2002

29. Several States continued to face constraints and difficulties in introducing and implementing measures to combat money-laundering, in particular because of a lack or limited availability of expertise and resources. In some jurisdictions, political and economic interests militated against and/or delayed the introduction of such measures. Further technical assistance is needed to provide all States with the capacity to combat money-laundering and remove impediments to the exchange of information on money-laundering investigations.

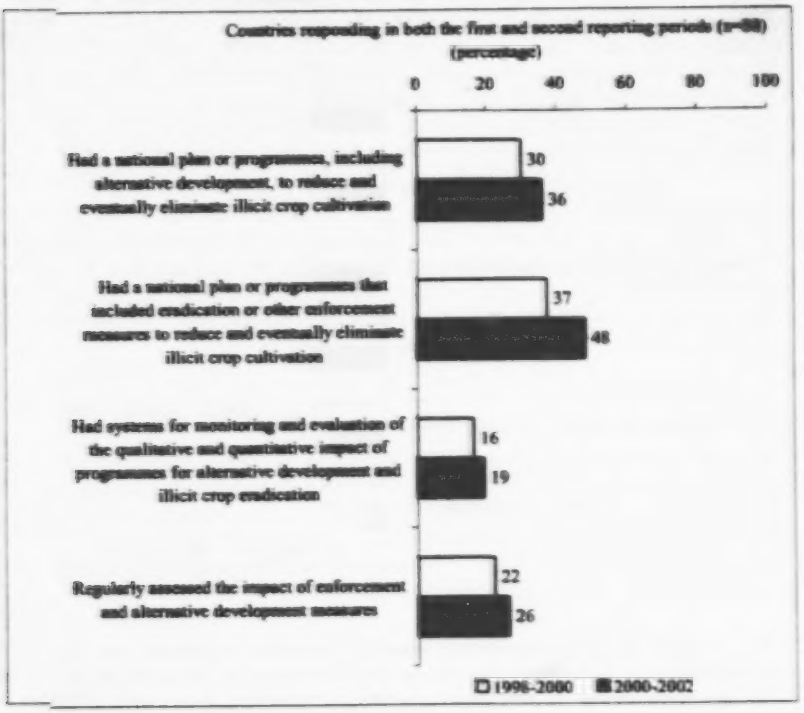
VIII. Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development

30. Since 1998, when the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, States affected by the illicit cultivation of coca bush and opium poppy have adopted national plans and programmes, including alternative development programmes, to reduce and eventually eliminate such cultivation. Five of the six principal countries affected by illicit cultivation of the coca bush and opium poppy, namely the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar in Asia and Bolivia, Colombia and Peru in Latin America, reported significant achievements and investments to counter illicit cultivation. With the exception of Afghanistan, all the countries in Asia affected by the cultivation of the opium poppy had experienced considerable declines in illicit cultivation. Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam had drastically reduced illicit cultivation to very low levels by 2001-2002, while the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar had achieved reductions of around one fifth on the previous year's production figures. Afghanistan was the exception to this trend, where an improvement in the illicit crop cultivation situation in the coming years is being closely linked to improvements in the political and security situation in the country. In the Latin American region, illicit coca production fell in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

31. A total of 46 countries had adopted national plans or programmes to reduce and eventually eliminate cultivation of coca bush and opium poppy; 37 countries reported that their programmes or plans also covered the illicit cultivation of cannabis. National plans or programmes included eradication or other enforcement measures in 60 of the responding countries (53.6 per cent), targeting illicit cultivation of opium (29 countries), coca bush (8 countries) and cannabis (48 countries). Figure V below provides further information on the existence of various measures aimed at elimination of illicit crop cultivation and related monitoring systems.

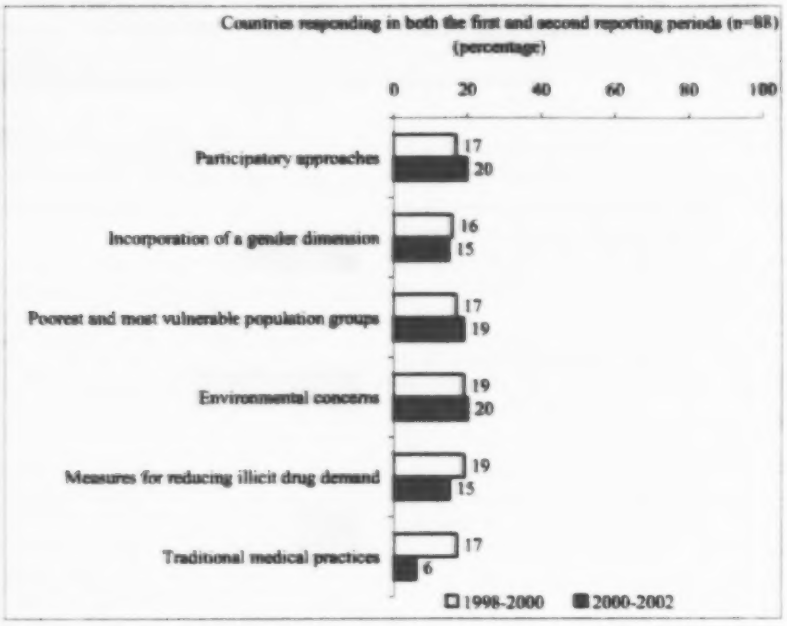
Figure V

Existence of a national plan or programmes, including alternative development, and eradication or other enforcement measures to reduce and eventually eliminate illicit crop cultivation and monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of such programmes, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002


Countries responding in both the first and second reporting periods (n=88)
(percentage)
0
20
40
60
80
100
Had a national plan or programmes, including alternative development, to reduce and eventually eliminate illicit crop cultivation
30
36
Had a national plan or programmes that included eradication or other enforcement measures to reduce and eventually eliminate illicit crop cultivation
37
48
Had systems for monitoring and evaluation of the qualitative and quantitative impact of programmes for alternative development and illicit crop eradication
16
19
Regularly assessed the impact of enforcement and alternative development measures
22
26
1998-2000
2000-2002

32. Programmes for alternative development and crop eradication require a mix of institution-building and community development activities. Most Governments indicated that their programmes included support for the establishment of community organizations and provided training for and funding of such organizations, and other supportive measures. Such programmes were reported to be balanced and multifaceted and took into consideration participatory approaches, gender dimensions, vulnerable population groups and environmental concerns. Figure VI below presents a comparison of the responses between reporting periods.

Figure VI
Aspects taken into consideration in alternative development programmes, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002



33. A total of 30 Governments reported providing assistance for alternative development on a bilateral, regional or multilateral basis, compared to 17 in the first reporting period. A number of countries, particularly those most affected by illicit crop cultivation, reported increased fund-raising for alternative development. However, the majority of countries conducting alternative development and crop eradication programmes noted that such activities were entirely funded from their national resources. Several countries, particularly in Africa, reported devoting considerable human and financial resources to the eradication of cannabis cultivation.

34. A total of 24 Governments reported that they possessed monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the quantitative and qualitative impact of alternative development and illicit crop eradication programmes. In that context, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme had made possible the establishment of monitoring programmes in the countries most affected by illicit cultivation of the coca bush and opium poppy. Many Governments cited lack of technical and financial assistance as an obstacle to the development and implementation of such systems.

35. New initiatives by several States have contributed to the progress made towards meeting the goals of reduction and eventual elimination of illicit crop cultivation, in particular through alternative development programmes. The States involved in eradication of illicit coca bush cultivation included Bolivia, Colombia and Peru and those concerned with illicit opium poppy cultivation included the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Pakistan. Illicit opium poppy cultivation is mostly concentrated in Afghanistan and Myanmar. Further and ongoing support from the international community is required in order to secure the gains made so far and to move closer to achieving the goals set at the twentieth special session for 2008. Increasingly, the objective of eliminating or significantly reducing illicit crop cultivation should be included in the programmes and development assistance frameworks of multilateral and regional development agencies and international financial institutions.

36. The eradication on significant reduction of illicit crop cultivation requires long-term commitment. Financial constraints, limited access to markets for alternative development products and lack of material, human and financial resources were reported as the main impediments to the sustained implementation of programmes for alternative development and the eradication of illicit crop cultivation.

IX. Judicial cooperation

37. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[4] the 1988 Convention and the action plans and measures adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly provide the framework for international cooperation in countering the drug problem. Since the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, several States have ratified the international drug control treaties, which now enjoy almost universal adherence.

38. Pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Political Declaration, Member States have taken special initiatives to further cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, with a view to countering drug trafficking. Judicial cooperation has been strengthened and measures have been adopted to facilitate extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings, controlled delivery and maritime cooperation, as well as to enhance the judicial process, for example through protection of witnesses and judicial officers.

39. The 1988 Convention and the measures adopted at the special session called on States to remove impediments to extradition, in particular the non-extradition of nationals. Of the States responding in the second reporting period, most (88 per cent) had adopted legislation permitting and facilitating extradition for criminal offences involving drug trafficking. However, over half (52 per cent) indicated that their legislation precluded or limited the extradition of nationals. Most States dealt

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

with extradition through bilateral agreements, although a large proportion of States (58 per cent) had entered into multilateral extradition agreements. Many States faced difficulties in negotiating and giving effect to extradition agreements. One such difficulty related to application of penalties regarded to be inconsistent with existing conventions for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as the imposition of capital punishment by requesting States.

40. A majority of States (70 per cent in both reporting periods) had adopted legislation facilitating and enabling mutual legal assistance with other States. Guides or manuals on mutual legal assistance had been developed by 30 per cent of the respondents. To facilitate mutual legal assistance, many States had entered into bilateral (70 per cent) and/or multilateral agreements (60 per cent) or other arrangements that simplified procedures for requesting assistance in money-laundering cases. However, absence of bilateral or multilateral arrangements and differing legal and procedural requirements often inhibited cooperation among law enforcement agencies in various countries.

41. Many States (71 per cent of the respondents) reported sharing information with other States concerning criminal investigation techniques to counter drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. Although most States (79 per cent) had established specialized units for investigating drug trafficking offences, it was noted that further progress should be made to enhance direct cooperation between law enforcement authorities in combating drug trafficking, particularly measures targeting drug trafficking organizations.

42. Several States had adopted new drug law enforcement techniques targeting organized criminal networks. A large majority of the responding States (74 per cent) indicated, for example, that their legal systems permitted the use of the law enforcement technique of controlled delivery, which had facilitated the dismantling of criminal networks.

43. Drug trafficking by sea remained a major challenge for States: over one half of the responding States indicated that their legislation facilitated cooperation in countering drug trafficking by sea. Some States (31 per cent of the respondents) reported having cooperation agreements with other States to counter drug trafficking by sea and invoking those agreements in successful interceptions of vessels carrying illicit drug consignments. One of the obstacles encountered was the changing of flags by ships, which made it difficult to identify the State of registry of a ship.

44. Many States (63 per cent replying in the second reporting period) had in place legislation, rules or procedures for the protection of judges, prosecutors, surveillance personnel, law enforcement officers and witnesses. A number of States (22 per cent in both reporting periods) had reviewed, amended, simplified and/or strengthened procedures in connection with the protection of judges, prosecutors, surveillance personnel, law enforcement officers and witnesses.

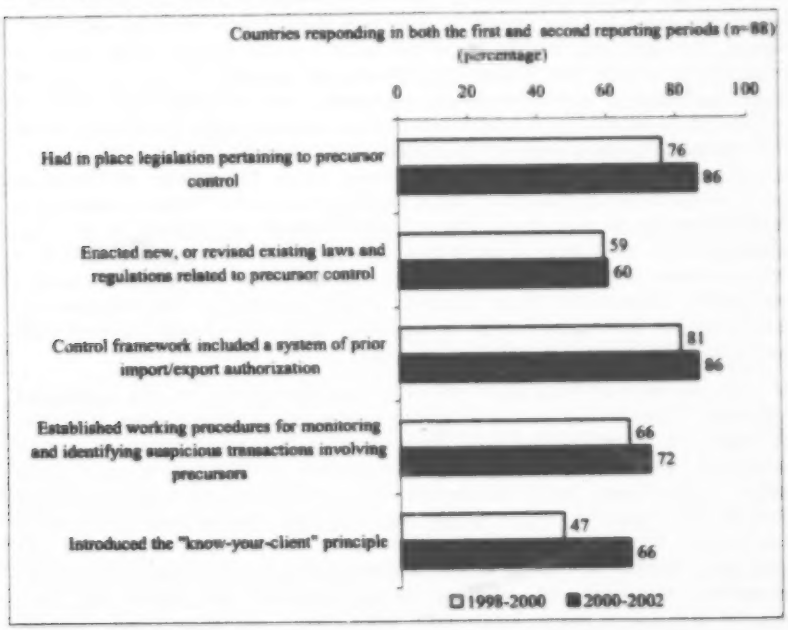
X. Control of precursors

45. In paragraph 14 of the Political Declaration, Member States decided to devote particular attention to measures for the control of chemical precursors essential for the production of illicit drugs.

46. The responses of States over the two reporting periods show a marked improvement in the control of precursors since 1998. Of the 114 States replying to the questions on precursor control in the second reporting period, 93 States (82 per cent) had in place legislation for precursor controls, compared with 76 per cent in the first reporting period. A large proportion of the States (60 per cent) had enacted new or revised existing legislation and regulations related to precursor control and had introduced procedures to identify and report on the use of substitute chemicals and new methods of illicit drug manufacture.

47. Many States (72 per cent in the second period compared to 66 per cent in the first) had established procedures for the monitoring and identification of suspicious transactions involving precursors and introduced the "know-your-client" principle in relation to licit trade in precursors. Further efforts are needed to monitor trade in precursors, including the provision by exporting States of pre-export notification to the competent authorities in importing countries for all transactions involving substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention. Information provided by Governments on measures to enhance precursor control is presented in figure VII.

Figure VII
Measures to enhance precursor control, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002



48. International cooperation to monitor precursors has increased significantly since 1998 and new international initiatives have been launched. The International Narcotics Control Board has coordinated international efforts to prevent diversions

from international trade through Operation Purple for potassium permanganate, a major precursor for the manufacture of cocaine, and Operation Topaz, which focuses on acetic anhydride, a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The Board is also coordinating the operation of Project Prism, for the monitoring of precursors used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.

49. Further efforts must be made to launch law enforcement investigations when diversions of precursors from licit trade have been discovered, in order to identify those responsible and prevent further diversions. Similarly, codes of conduct with the chemical industry and cooperation with associations, persons or companies engaged in licit activities involving precursors need to be further developed and implemented.

XI. Trends assessment: encouraging progress

50. The initiatives taken by Governments to implement the action plans and measures adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as reported to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2001 and 2003, reflect the progress made in countering the drug problem. However, positive developments are mixed with some alarming signals in relation to certain types of drugs and certain regions. The stabilization or decline of heroin and cocaine abuse in some countries gives reason to hope that greater achievements are possible. Trends for synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants, are worrying and abuse of cannabis is on the rise. On the supply side, illicit coca cultivation is declining. Illicit cultivation of the opium poppy is also declining and shifting from one Asian region to another, but the total output volume remains stable. The number of producing countries has been significantly reduced, showing the positive impact of alternative development programmes, as in Pakistan and Thailand. Afghanistan is the main producer, while the output in South-East Asia is down. Cannabis is produced in every continent, to an extent that is hard to gauge. Little is known about the location and output volumes of illicit synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants, but illicit manufacture is beginning to spread beyond the traditional centres in North America, Europe and East Asia.

51. On the basis of the present evaluation and drawing on the long established experience of the United Nations in dealing with the illicit drug problem, a number of trends can be observed. Firstly, drug control policy works. There is enough evidence to show that under appropriate conditions countries can bring the drug problem under control. Policy is most effective if it balances interventions to reduce demand with those to reduce supply, including law enforcement and judicial cooperation. Secondly, demand reduction works. However, it needs time and sustained commitment. There is already a substantial body of evidence to prove that prevention, treatment and rehabilitation are effective and, above all, their opportunity cost is much lower than enforcement and interdiction. Thirdly, alternative development works. There is strong evidence that illicit drug crops can be eliminated if programmes tackle the basic problems effectively: essentially the poverty of small farmers. Across the world's opium and coca growing areas, farmers have switched to licit livelihood when their risk versus reward balance was made consistent with a fundamental economic law: that fast money comes only at a high

risk. The longer-term challenge is to expand alternative development interventions to all opium and coca producing areas, on a broader scale than hitherto. This will require the continued political commitment of Governments together with resources from the multilateral development agencies and financial institutions. Fourthly, international cooperation works. However, the continued success of international drug control can only be ensured if all countries operate within the common framework of international law. The three drug control conventions provide such a framework, complemented by the action plans and other measures adopted at the special session, in particular the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the subsequent Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.